

**DRAFT – 30 March 2001**

**TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE (TSP)**

TSP Number/Title: FORCE XXI

Title: FORCE XXI

Task Number(s)/Titles: FORCE XXI

Effective Date: 31 March 2001

Supersedes TSP(s): FORCE XXI DATED 31 MAY 1999

TSP User: Use this TSP to train students in the following courses: Officer Basic Course, Officer Advanced Course, Warrant Officer Basic Course, Warrant Officer Advanced Course, Advanced Noncommissioned Officer School, and Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course.

Proponent: The proponent for this document is the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command.

Comments/Recommendations: Send comments and recommendations directly to:

Commander, USACASCOMFL  
TRAINING DIRECTORATE ATTN ATCL-AL  
401 1<sup>ST</sup> ST  
SUITE 235A  
FORT LEE, VIRGINIA 23801-1511  
BLDG 1109

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions: The materials contained in the course have been reviewed by the course instructors in coordination with the CASCOM foreign disclosure authority. This course is releasable to military students from all requesting foreign countries without restriction.

**PREFACE**

Purpose: This training support package provides the instructor with a standardized lesson plan for presenting instruction on the Force XXI.

Task Number: NA

Task title: Force XXI

Conditions: You are an officer, warrant officer, or  
Noncommissioned officer.

Standard: The student will with 75% accuracy, identify  
Division XXI structure design, the CSS enablers  
and how they support Force XXI and the emerging concepts  
leading to the Objective Force.

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This TSP contains

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## SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All courses including this lesson:

COURSE TITLE:

Officer Basic Course

Officer Advanced Course

Warrant Officer Basic Course

Warrant Officer Advanced Course

Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course

Task(s) Taught

TASK TITLE

None

Task(s) Reinforced

TASK TITLE

None

Academic Hours

The academic hours required to teach this course are as follows:

PEACETIME

HOURS/METHODS

1 hour 50 min/CO

Total Hours: 1 hour 50 min

Test Lesson Number

None

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

None

Clearance and Access

Unclassified

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### **Bibliography**

- USARMY Posture Statement FY 01
- Land Combat in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (currently under revision)
- Commander's Guide for CSSCS Software – Version 4.1
- TRADOC PAMPHLET 525-77 Battlefield Distribution Feb 99 (on line version dated 02 Feb 98)
- TRADOC PAMPHLET 525-5 Force XXI Operations Dec 00 (draft)
- Division Re-Design Brief by CASCOM DCD-CSS for Senior Commanders Conference 1998
- Statement by General Eric K. Shinseki, Chief of Staff, United States Army, before the Airland Subcommittee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Second Session, 106<sup>th</sup> Congress, on the Army Transformation 08 Mar 00
- Army Vision 2010
- Force XXI CSS Principles

### **Student Study Assignments**

View Battlefield Distribution CD: (CASCOM homepage:

[www.CASCOM.army.mil](http://www.CASCOM.army.mil)

Online CD Rom Catalog: [www.CASCOM.army.mil/cgi-win/polyform.exe/ed-rom\\_catalog](http://www.CASCOM.army.mil/cgi-win/polyform.exe/ed-rom_catalog)

Under Battlefield Distribution Rock Drill videotapes: (CASCOM Homepage [www.CASCOM.army.mil](http://www.CASCOM.army.mil) Theater Distribution Rock Drill Briefing and videotapes under parent directory).

### **Instructor**

#### **Requirement**

Review slides and update information prior to presentation. Changes are posted to the CASCOM Multifunctional homepage annually or when available.

#### **Additional Personnel Requirements**

NONE

#### **Equipment Required**

Computer or overhead projector

#### **Materials Required**

INSTRUCTOR MATERIALS:

Force XXI TSP w/viewgraphs and/or system compatible computer medium

STUDENT MATERIALS:

NONE

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Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements  
Standard classroom for conference.

Ammunition Requirements  
NONE

Instructional Guidance  
Before presenting this lesson, thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference materials.

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals

Name/Rank	Position/Date
Richard E. Strongin/GS 15	Director, USACASCOM, TNG DIR/MAR01
Kay C. Freeman/GS 14	Chief, Multifunctional Log Div/MAR01

### **SECTION II INTRODUCTION**

Method of instruction: CO  
Instructor to student ration: 1:20  
Time of instruction: 10 min  
Media used: Instructor, projector, and viewgraph set/file

**NOTE:** Show VG-1 Title Slide

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-2 The Revolution in Military Logistics

**Motivator:** What is the Revolution in Military Logistics (RML)? An emerging process that leverages technology to marry new logistics concepts with information and logistics systems to reshape the way we project and sustain the Army in the 21st century.

Available technologies are allowing logisticians to change their business practices and processes, change organizational structure, change information availability and accessibility, and leverage logistics hardware enablers. The RML goal is to make the logistics function seamlessly connected, anticipatory, and distribution based with an agile acquisition strategy.

There are four key investment components. Logistics transformation through the RML is not an option, it's essential.

-Business Practice Changes. Strong partnership with industry, the joint community and the other services. Eliminating stovepipe systems. Leveraging information dominance-knowing where the supplies are, in what quantity, and when they will arrive. Implementation of a Single Stock Fund-eliminate the current horizontal layering of sustainment supply, maintenance, financial

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practices, and create a vertical view of our Army working capital fund, supply management Army inventories, and financial actions. An evolving force structure consisting of soldiers and the Army's partners in industry.

-Organizational Changes. Flexible organizational designs—logistical task forces will scale up and down in size and technical expertise. Logistical task forces will have the capability of deploying and moving independently to an in-theater rendezvous location and capable of integrating with allied and host nation support organizations.

-Automation/AIT System Changes. Change from managing inventory to a system that manages information and distribution. Transformation segmented "stovepipe" STAMISs into a single logistics automated system that can interface with existing battlefield automated systems. Give future logisticians a "common logistics picture" across all echelons.

-Hardware Enablers. Getting the right technological enablers into the logistician's hands; getting the dollars to support these programs. Buying new lift technologies and systems, investment in R&D to lighten force infrastructure.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-3 Force XXI Leads to the Objective Force

The overarching vision of the Army's transformation is dependent on logistic transformation. Logistics transformation is dependent on leveraging emerging technology, available information management and logistics systems, and by reshaping the way we project and sustain the Army in the 21st century. Directives from the DoD Strategic Logistics Plan, Joint Vision 2010, and the Army Vision 2010 forms the foundation of this overarching vision

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-4 The Army Transformation

### **INSTRUCTIONAL LEAD-IN:**

**"The Army must transform in order to develop and field a force that possess these characteristics (...initiate combat on our own terms--at a time and place and with a method of our choosing; ...gain the initiative and never surrender it; ...build momentum quickly; ...to win decisively) more fully today and into the future." --Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Eric K. Shinseki**

The transformation of the Army addresses three major areas--the Legacy Force, the Interim Force, and the Objective Force. Each of these targeted segments of the Army's future is dependent on seamless logistics provided by the RML.

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The Legacy Force will retain portions of the Army as we know it today through the continuation of ongoing modernization programs, such as Force XXI. This will be part of the force will support operations over the next 15-plus years.

The Interim Force will bridge the gape in capabilities between today and the Objective force. This force will see its origins with the Initial Brigade Combat Teams currently being formed at Fort Lewis, Washington.

The Objective Force is the goal of the Army's Transformation Strategy. This force will be more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable than the present force. This future mandates a revolutionary transformation in logistics.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-5: AOE & FXXI DIVISION COMPARISON

Our mission remains to fight and win wars; this cannot be accomplished without dedicated support. Changing how we fight will change how we support in the 21st century. To support this vision we must employ a full spectrum of military logistics. We must actively pursue the transformation of logistics processes and products by integrating logistics functions, replacing volume with velocity, reducing demand, and lightening the logistics load on the ultimate customer--the warfighter.

### **Terminal Learning Objective**

At the completion of this lesson the student will:

**Action:** Provide a general overview of the CSS structure to project, receive and support the Force.

**Conditions:** In a classroom environment and given lecture/conference.

**Standard:** Identify Force XXI structure design, list the CSS enablers and describe how they support the CSS Force XXI structure, describe Force XXI Battlefield Distribution concept, explain emerging concepts to follow Force XXI.

**Requirements:** NONE

**Risk Assessment Level:** Low

**NOTE:** Obtain commandant approval of any training that receives a high assessment level.

**Environmental Considerations: Protecting** the environment is an integral part of any mission. Give priority to sustained compliance, restore contaminated sites, and focus on prevention and conservation. Integrate environmental concerns into all planning and activities. All operations should be environmentally sustainable.

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**NOTE:** Add considerations that are applicable to your specific training location or installation.

**Evaluation:** NONE

### **Instructional Lead-in:**

Our mission remains to fight and win wars; this cannot be accomplished without dedicated support. Changing how we fight will change how we support in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. To support this vision we must employ a full spectrum of military logistics. We must actively pursue the transformation of logistics processes and products by integrating logistics functions, replacing volume with velocity, reducing demand, and lightening the logistics load on the ultimate customer—the warfighter.

## **SECTION III            PRESENTATION**

### **A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE A**

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the following enabling learning objective requirements.

**Action:** Identify Force XXI structure design

**Conditions:** In a classroom environment and given lecture/conference

**Standards:** Compare the existing Army of Excellence (AOE) Division design with the new Force XXI Division structure redesign for: Division Support Command, Main Support Battalion/Division Support Battalion, Forward Support Battalion, Division Aviation Support Battalion, and their subordinate commands. Identify empirical changes in CSS functions.

1. Learning Step/Activity 1 – The student will identify Force XXI structure design.

Method of instruction: CO

Instructor to student ration is: 1:20

Time of instruction: 30 min

Media Instructor, overhead/computer projector, and viewgraph set.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-6 How We Changed the Division (DMMC and Support Operations Consolidated)

As we are moving into the 21st century we will face new challenges in support functions calling for common view of the battlespace as well as single logistics operators. The AOE CSS organizational structure does not provide this functionality, i.e., modular design, tailorable force packages, and split base operations.



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- Modular functional or multi-functional companies with modular multi-functional platoons, teams, or sections when used to create tailored force packages can reduce the CSS footprint in an area of operations.
- Split base operations occur when a function is performed through coordination between elements working in theater and elements working out of theater; are ideal for management and command and control organizations that do not have to be in theater to perform their function.

The smaller Force XXI Division will possess greater lethality, improved mobility as well as real time “situational awareness”. The CSS structure’s capability to project, receive and support this force will directly impact the effectiveness of future military operations. This battlefield imposes new challenges on support functions as it calls for CSS leaders at all levels to provide the foresight and responsiveness necessary to anticipate and maintain the division’s operations tempo. Legacy Force logisticians will require new organization, new doctrine as well as advanced distribution equipment and information technology.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-7&8 How We Changed the Division:

The Division XXI design streamlines the main support Battalion (MSB) and focuses it on support to the division-troop base. Multifunctional, modular designed units in direct support of the combat, combat support, and combat service support units form the cornerstone of this concept. The MSB becomes the division support battalion (DSB). Force XXI battlefield CSS operations will provide logistical support as close to the point of need as possible. Streamlining measures included removing redundant Authorized Stockage List (ASL) items and combining two maintenance companies into one. (While eliminating redundancy was a primary tool for achieving savings, the DSB does still maintain the backup--one day of supply--capability for fuel to the division as a whole.)

- DISCOM HHC redesigned
- FSB redesigned
- DASB redesigned
- MSB redesigned to DSB (mission changed)
- Consolidated CSS resources for Maneuver Battalions
- Formed Multifunctional Forward Support Companies (FSC)
  - Habitual DS support to Maneuver Battalion
  - FSC CDR provides anticipatory logistics for the Combat Arms Battalion Commander (CAB CDR)
  - Modular/Tailorable
  - Can mass resources for Brigade Combat Team (BCT) requirements.

Force structure is being reshaped based on the concepts of unity of command, increased velocity, and an agile CSS structure. This structure builds on modular units that will allow split-based operations and enable the theater commander to tailor the size of the required support structure.

**B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE B**

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the following enabling learning objective requirements

**Action:** List the CSS enablers and describe how they support the Force XXI structure.

**Conditions:** In a classroom environment and given lecture/conference.

**Standards:** You will complete the action by actively participating in a group and class discussion.

1. Learning Step/Activity 1 – The student will list and explain the key Force XXI/Legacy Force enablers.

Method of instruction: CO

Instructor to student ration is: 1:20

Time of instruction: 20 min

Media: Instructor, overhead/computer projector, and viewgraph set.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-9 Questions answered

By adding high-speed computers and communications to weapons systems and other military equipment, it is possible to provide all friendly forces with an almost continuously updated picture of where they are, where the enemy is and where other friendly units are. The RML harnesses technology to provide an almost continuously updated picture of the logistics requirements of units as well as the location and status of supplies, equipment, personnel, and logistics organizations on the battlefield. With this level of situational awareness, friendly forces can focus logistics resources where they are needed, and, in the process enhance both the effectiveness and the efficiency of the force.

The critical systems that will form the backbone of the networked and digitized force are referred to as CSS enablers. Several key enabling information systems will empower logisticians with tactical information dominance:

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-10 Key enablers

**Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below(FBCB2)** is a digital battle command information management system.

- digitizes C2 at brigade level and below

- links CSS organizations to the platforms and organizations they support

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- provides a common battlespace picture enabling CSS providers to maintain the OPTEMPO set by maneuver commanders
- entry point for logistics data to CSSCS and GCSS-Army

**Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A)** supports Army CSS functions.

- retail logistics modernization
- wholesale logistics modernization and wholesale/retail integration
- joint interoperability
- data warehousing and decision support capability
- principle CSS STAMIS to be functionally integrated (including the ULLS, SARSS, SPBS-R, SAAS-MOD, and the SAMS)
- improve CSS information management by eliminating duplicative information, improving the sharing of data, and leveraging advances in evolving information technology

**Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II (TCAIMS II)** is a key digitized system that will manage transportation assets on the battlefield.

- enhance and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of MTS
- support planning for deploying and redeploying of combat support forces
- enhance coordination, control, and management of forces deployments, including improving In-Transit Visibility/Total Asset Visibility (ITV/ATV)
- facilitate the movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies during peace and war, and provide visibility data of those forces from base to foxhole
  - asset management
  - movement planning load planning
  - movement coordination
  - movement execution

**Movement Tracking System (MTS)** is a satellite based vehicle tracking/communication system.

- 2-way digital position and communications
- digital map display
- built in GPS capability (position location within 100m)
- movement control and route planning
- link for TC-AIMS II & GCSS-Army
- positive control of critical systems
- implements distribution-based logistics
- key capability for Battlefield Distribution
- allows independent employment of vehicles

**Combat Service Support Control System (CSSCS)** is an automated command and control (C2) system supporting the CSS component of the Army Battle Command System (ABCS). It will provide a more effective means for force level

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commanders and CSS commanders to determine the sustainability of current and planned operations.

- provides information on key items of supply, services and personnel manning
- tracks command selected critical items
- operates with Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2)
- shares common picture with other BFAs
- establish link to maneuver units
- key tool for anticipatory logistics
- automated CSS command and control information
- fully integrated with other automated systems
- provides: CDR's view of support capabilities
  - decision making tool
  - common relative picture of the battlefield

**Palletized Load System (PLS)** consists of a truck, trailer, demountable flat racks carried on the truck and trailer. It is capable of loading and unloading itself and companion trailer in 5 minutes through a load handling system integral to the truck.

- the key distribution platform in Transportation, Field Artillery, and Ordnance units; equipped with load handling system, trailer, 6-container roll-on/roll-off platforms
- high capacity (16.5 tons each)
- off-road mobility
- 225 mile range
- the division link to distribution-based logistics
- increases through-put capacity by 346.5 short tons in a single life
- increases mobility
- distributes all commodities

**Forward Repair System (FRS)** is a self contained heavy mobile maintenance repair system mounted on the Palletized Load System (PLS) vehicle chassis.

- on-board tools, welding, and test equipment
- crane for full up power pack replacement
- reduces repair time by 50%
- replaces M113 maintenance truck; reduces O&S cost over \$7/mi
- frees up M88s for recovery missions
- increases supported units readiness
- reduces need for 2 maintenance personnel for on-site missions

**NOTE:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the enabling **learning objective**.

### **C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

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**NOTE:** Inform the students of the following enabling learning objective requirements.

**Action:** Describe Force XXI Battlefield Distribution concept. Compare the future BD structure with the AOE structure by using the tactical logistics functions.

**Conditions:** In a classroom environment and given lecture/conference

**Standards:** You will complete the action by actively participating in group and class discussion.

1. Learning Step/Activity 1 – The student will describe the Force XXI Battlefield Distribution concept and compare the future BD structure with AOE structure.

Method of instruction: CO

Instructor to student ratio is: 1:20

Time of instruction: 20 min

Media: Instructor, overhead/computer projector, and viewgraph set.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-11 Battlefield distribution (BD)

**Requisition and Receipt Process.** Battlefield Distribution (BD) is the evolving methodology of information exchanges, management procedures, functional organizational designs, and reengineered operational processes which logisticians to request, receive, redirect, track, distribute, control, and retrograde materiel, services, units, and personnel within a single distribution system.

The objectives of BD are:

- improved combat capability
- improved performance in the distribution of materiel, units, and personnel
- improved C2
- properly sized, configured, and positioned materiel to support the customer
- improved customer confidence

While operations may differ, BD management functions mirror each other at every level, providing a distribution manager with the authority and capability to direct, redirect, divert, retrograde, and cross-level supplies at each echelon.

The characteristics of BD are:

- merging materiel and movement management under a single distribution manager at each echelon
- using a hub and spoke distribution system
- reduction of supply layering; will rapidly identify and fill requirements at unprecedented levels of warfighter satisfaction
- increase throughput directly to consignees
- providing near real time asset visibility

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- providing distribution based logistics designed to maximize and prioritize the throughput of forces, supplies, and sustainment materiel from the port of debarkation to area of operations

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-12 CSS Empirical Changes

The future demands a revolutionary transformation in logistics. Changes in the way we fight will require a change in the way we support and sustain. The Army's top logisticians have sponsored an effort over the past 2 years to support what is considered distribution-based logistics. This vision ties all parts of the logistics community into one network of shared situational awareness and unified action. Terms such as seamless, distribution-based, agile infrastructure, Total Asset Visibility (TAV) and rapid force projection and adequate logistic footprint will make-up what is and will be referred to in the future as the Revolution in Military Logistics (RML). RML covers three domains: technology application and acquisition agility, force projection, and force sustainment.

Seamless Logistics consists of:

Readiness management which tracks and fuses the plans of the warfighters and the prognostic feeds from systems in the field to forecast the status of units and judge whether they can support the mission.

Distribution management which uses the seamless logistics system to move assets to the point of need.

Asset management, which uses the seamless logistics system to match available assets with needs, identifies total shortfalls of assets, and then interfaces with government and industry suppliers to acquire additional assets.

Distribution-Based Logistics , which consists of an inventory in motion, fast moving, supply lines, anticipatory demands and awareness of current and planned operations.

Agile Infrastructure that encompasses the total integration of all Army components, support teams from other services, allies, and industry.

TAV tracks sensor feeds and key events that pinpoint document flow for logistics managers and identifies the location and status of a particular requisition in the supply chain.

Rapid Force Projection which consists of three components: strategic force projection of initial early entry forces and strike forces, strategic projection of dominant maneuver forces, and operational and tactical intra-theater mobility of units and forces.

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Adequate Logistics Footprint which involves sizing future logistics organizations to be flexible with the mission.

The Army's vision focuses on leap-ahead capabilities, while maintaining current capabilities by applying information technologies and extending the life of existing systems.

### **D. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE D**

**NOTE:** Inform the student of the following enabling learning objective requirements.

**Action:** Explain emerging concepts to follow Force XXI; the Army's path to change.

**Conditions:** In a classroom environment and given lecture/conference.

**Standards:** You will complete the action by actively participating in group and class discussion.

1. Learning Step/Activity 1 – The student will list and explain the emerging concepts to follow Force XXI

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-13 Force XXI

Force XXI is the process that follows a holistic approach to change to meet the challenges of the future. In this process soldiers can provide immediate feedback to leaders, program managers and contractors. Force XXI brings together information systems to present real time situational awareness and information.

The transformation of the Army will leverage enhance existing systems that have been augmented by information age technologies, the conjoined efforts with private industry and streamlining infrastructure.

Force XXI is a process of warfighting experiments, advanced technology demonstrations and functional area assessments, leading to the modernization of the Legacy Force.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-14 The Army's Path to Change

Force XXI is a process that will continue to support the transformation of the Army strategy by building the Legacy Force into an Information Age Army. Field training experiments, realistic war exercises, and information technology under realistic conditions permits a holistic approach to change. The Legacy Force will

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have some systems that have information dominance capabilities added as well as some leap-ahead systems and in the future we will leverage other advanced technologies. Field and integration of these systems will transform the Legacy and Interim Forces into the Objective Force--a strategically responsive force that is dominant across the full spectrum of operations.

The Revolution in Military Logistics (RML) is ensuring that our logistics systems are efficient in peace and reliable in war. Our goal is to continue to transform our logistics organization and processes into efficient and reliable entities that support the transformation of the Army. Maintaining an adequate logistics footprint will ensure that the right logistics organization supports the existing force with the appropriate resources anywhere in the world.

**NOTE:** Show viewgraph VG-15 The Objective Force and Beyond... Our Target

The Legacy Force will maintain the capabilities we currently have and add others that are soon becoming available. Changes in the way we fight require a change in the way we support and sustain. The transformation of the Legacy Force is grooming the path to the Objective Force.

The changes reflect the challenges:

- must address both physical and cultural demand
  - too much stuff; too big; too slow; equipment consumes too much
- competing demands on strategic and intra-theater lift
  - access to lift is critical
- transformation cuts across every proponent, branch, installation, Army command and CINC
- vision requires logistics/support community to sustain Army at full spectrum performance and capability level as it evolves to Objective Force with reduced resources
  - Bde/98 hrs; Div/120 hrs; 5 Divs/30 days
  - reduce logistics/support footprint in AOR
  - transform institutional Army; reduce TOA for logistics/support without reduced warfighting capability

The measure of success for the RML will be evaluated in force readiness and the ability to support the established deployability and sustainability goals. The ultimate goal for the Army of the 21st century is a small, transparent, highly responsive, logistics tail which sustains operational tempo without operational pause.

The logistics system of tomorrow will support rapid closure, permit a smaller footprint, be more agile, responsive, and survivable. While the Army is transforming its current operational force to contend with future mobility and sustainment concepts which will move a force to a theater and support it. The



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logistics must support the emerging national military strategy with the flexibility and adaptability to project and sustain the force throughout the full spectrum of operations.

**Note:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the **enabling learning objective**.

### **SECTION IV          SUMMARY**

Method of instruction: CO

Instructor to student ration is: 1:20

Time of instruction: 10 min

Media: Instructor, overhead/computer projector and viewgraph set.

**Review/Summarize Lesson**          During this lesson we discussed the following topics:

The Army's Force XXI process continues to build the information-age Army as a prominent part of the transformation of the Army resulting in the future Objective Force. Field training experiments, realistic war exercises, and employing information technology under realistic conditions permits a holistic approach to change. Resulting from this process, the Legacy Force will have some systems that have information dominance capabilities added as well as some leap-ahead systems. The continuing transformation of the Legacy Force will leverage emerging technologies. Fielding and integration of these systems will along with the developing Interim Force will deliver the Objective Force—a strategically responsive force that is dominant across the full spectrum of operations.

The Revolution in Military Logistics (RML) is ensuring that our logistics systems are efficient in peace and reliable in war. Our goal is to continue to transform our logistics organization and processes into efficient and reliable entities. Maintaining an adequate logistics footprint will ensure that the right logistics organization is at the right location with the appropriate resources anywhere in the world.

**NOTE:** Make sure you repeat the terminal learning objective of the lesson.

**Check on Learning**

**SECTION V STUDENT EVALUATION**

**Testing Requirements**

1. The Revolution in Military Logistics (RML) was designed to support which of the following concepts?
  - a. A shift from a supply-based CSS system in AOE to an advanced distribution-based CSS structure.
  - b. A shift from an advanced-based structure to a spiral structure.
  - c. A distribution system based solely on automation.
2. Which of the following characterizes a Force XXI Division CSS organization?
  - a. Standard, consolidated, and functional.
  - b. Modular, mobile, and multifunctional.
  - c. Stable, linear, and direct.

3. Look at the two columns below and match the elements to the organization.

**ORGANIZATION**

**ELEMENTS**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1). DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND (DISCOM)___         | a. HQ Plt, Maint Plt, Fwd Rep Plt, En Spt Ele  |
| (2). DIVISION SUPPORT BATTALION (DSB)___          | b. HQ's Dist Co, FSMC, Brigade Spt Co.   |
| (3). FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (FSB)___           | c. HHC DISCOM, Div Avn Spt Bn, Div Spt Bn, Fwd Spt Bn (Mech/Armor).                    |
| (4). FORWARD SUPPORT COMPANY (FSC)___             | d. HQ's, & Supply Co, Ground Maint Co, Avn Maint Co.                                   |
| (5). BASE SUPPORT COMPANY (BSC)___                | e. HQ's & HQ's Co, QM Co, Trans Motor Transport Co, Area Spt Maint Co, Div Spt Med Co. |
| (6) DIVISION AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (DASB)___ | f. HQ's, Supply and Tans Plt, Maint Plt, Med Plt.                                      |
4. Complete the following descriptions with the correct enabler (GCSS-Army, CSSCS, TC-AMIS II, MTS, FRS-H, FBCB2, PLS)
    - a. This system cuts across all CSS disciplines to include, manning, arming, fixing, fueling, moving and sustaining soldiers\_\_\_\_.
    - b. The standard joint transportation and deployment information management system for use at the unit or installation level.\_\_\_\_
    - c. This system provides commanders with logistics situational awareness and a concise picture of the unit requirement and support capabilities by collecting, processing, and displaying geographical information on key items of supplies, services, and personnel.\_\_\_\_

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- d. A satellite based tracking/communications system that enables mode operators with a system capable to identify position, track progress and communicate with operators of tactical wheeled vehicles (TWV).\_\_\_\_
  - e. A mobile maintenance repair vehicle capable of returning heavy armored weapon systems in Armor, Mechanized Infantry, Combat Engineers, Field Artillery, and Armored Cavalry units to an operational condition.\_\_\_\_
5. The Force XXI Battlefield Distribution is best described by:
- a. Centralized support for CSS, CS, CA, and TRADOC.
  - b. Supply point distribution, stockpiles, logistics pipelines and data collection and storage devices that will provide the capability to obtain store and retain massive quantities of data.
  - c. Strategic supply packaging, improved information flow, integrated STAMIS, throughput and use of hub and spoke distribution system.
6. The primary goal of BD is:
- a. Provide the combatant commanders with full integrated distribution management.
  - b. Provide multi-layered support systems, team with industry, and develop hardware and software, support equipment.
  - c. Establish a contractor-based supply distribution system.
7. The key fundamental requirements of BD are:
- a. Automated data inputs in-theater distribution, mapped routes and electronic communications systems.
  - b. An integrated architecture of management information systems, the merging of materiel and movement management systems, and tailored logistics force packaging.
  - c. Operational level budgeting, asset visibility, seamless continuum, retrograde materiel, regionalized medical logistics, and modernized policy.
8. Which element below best describes the Army's holistic approach to change?
- a. Doctrine, Training and Leadership, fleet management program, agile infrastructure.
  - b. Virtual reality, Modernized Goals, and Spiral Development.
  - c. Distribution Management, Asset Management, Agile Infrastructure.
9. What are the three major paths that constitute The Transformation of the Army Strategy?
- a. AOE, Force XXI, and Army After Next
  - b. Army XXI, IBCT, and Force 2015
  - c. Legacy Force, Interim Force, and Objective Force
  - d. Force XXI, Future Objective, Force XXII
10. Place "AOE" beside the description that applies to Army of Excellence and "FXXI" for the description that applies to the modernized Force XXI.
- a. supply based
  - b. reactive
  - c. replace fwd—fix rear
  - d. distribution based
  - e. anticipatory
  - f. echeloned delivery
  - g. battlefield distribution
  - h. stockaged based loads
  - i. strategic configured loads

### **Feedback Requirement**

NONE

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### **Force XXI TSP TEST KEY**

1. a.
2. b.
3. 1c  
2e  
3b  
4f  
5a  
6d
4. a-GCSS-Army  
b-TCAIMS II  
c-CSSCS  
d-MTS  
e-FRS
5. c.
6. a.
7. b.
8. c.
9. c.
10. a-AOE  
b-AOE  
c-FXXI  
d-FXXI

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e-FXXI

f-AOE

g-FXXI

h-AOE

i-FXXI